

COMMITTEE GETS MERGER DETAILS

Senate Probe of Roosevelt's
Authority Is Bringing
Facts to Light.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PANIC PERIOD

Member of Brokerage Firm Tells
How Tennessee Coal and Iron
Company Was Attacked by
Street Prior to Its Absorption
by U. S. Steel
Corporation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—Details of the formation of a syndicate to control the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and of the later negotiations for the sale of a majority of the stock of that concern to the United States Steel Corporation, were given to-day by Grant B. Schley, of New York, a member of the New York firm of Moore & Schley, who was a witness before the special committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, which is investigating the President's authority for permitting the merger in November, 1907.

Mr. Schley gave the names of the sixteen men who associated themselves together to control the stock. He told also of the arrangement for the sale of the stock to the Steel Corporation, and indicated that this was brought about through the agency of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

The names of the parties forming the association were given by Mr. Schley as follows: O. H. Hayne, L. C. Hanna, G. B. Schley, J. E. Duke, E. J. Berwind, J. W. Bates, A. S. Brewster, A. Kessler, Oakleigh Thorne, who sold 10,000 shares each; E. W. Oglebay, H. S. Black, F. D. Stout, J. W. Simpson, who hold 5,150 shares each; G. W. French, 2,500; S. G. Cooper, 1,500, and J. A. Topping, 1,000 shares.

Could Not Tell Result.

Mr. Schley stated that it is his opinion that Moore and Schley had on these stocks had been called by the banks it could not be told what would have resulted.

"Was there any call on these men?" asked Senator Overman.

Mr. Schley replied that his firm was acting as agent for these men, and that he had called on them, but they could not respond.

"I would not say that there was any danger to any particular men in the party, but he said the gulls upon Moore and Schley were made so persistently that it got to a dangerous point."

The enlargement of the party, he said, extended to many others outside the list of stockholders which he had given. "We had right in front of us," he said, "a fear and a doubt."

"I can't tell what would have happened to Moore and Schley, or to anybody else," he said, "because we were oppressed by rumors, some of them untrue, but Moore and Schley were the objects of attack—serious attack—and their credit, which is the life of the business, was being destroyed."

Relieved Situation.

In response to questions by Senator Dillingham, Mr. Schley said the effect of the purchase by the Steel Corporation was to relieve the situation most decidedly, but not with Moore & Schley, but with everybody about.

The witnesses gave a graphic description of the panicky days, and told of the calls made upon his firm, which, he said, amounted to \$7,000,000 in three days, and he declared that "nobody could pay all that money at once."

It was brought out by Senator Culliver that the names of Moore & Schley to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company were known in the "street," and as a result his firm was specially pounded during the panic.

No witnesses have been summoned for to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION DEFEATED

House Refuses \$500,000 for Further Experiments in Aeronautics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The army appropriation bill to-day entered upon the last lap of its discussion in the House. Only two pages remained to be disposed of when the vote was taken up, and the bill was carried over to to-morrow.

An amendment by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, was adopted providing for the admission free of duty of balloons and balloon material and machinery.

When the bill was put on its passage Mr. Tawney demanded a separate vote on the amendment adopted last week which appropriated \$500,000 for further experiments in aeronautics.

On a rising vote, the House reconsidered its former action and the \$500,000 appropriation for balloons and airships was withdrawn, 60 to 87. Mr. Hull was quickly on his feet and mustered enough strength to get a roll-call.

The vote resulted—Ayes, 118; noes, 130; not present, 5.

The amendment therefore was lost and the bill was later passed.

LOWER COURT UPHOLDS

Attempt to Vote Stock Not Act in Restraint of Trade.

CINCINNATI, O., February 2.—The claim of Albert S. Bigelow, that the attempt of the Calumet and Hecla Company to vote a large block of stock in the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company a year ago was an act in restraint of trade, was denied by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day.

MISS MALONEY MARRIED

Takes for Husband Man Who Figured With Her in Scandal.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 2.—Miss Helen Maloney, of this city, and Arthur Herbert Osborn, of New York, were married to-day by Rev. Stephen M. Lyons at St. Richard's Roman Catholic Church, Spring Lake, N. J.

The marriage marks the culmination of a chapter of what may properly be termed an international romance. It began in October, 1907, when the social world was startled by the announcement that Helen Maloney had eloped from her father's palatial summer home at Spring Lake with Samuel H. Clarkson, of London, who had been a guest at the home of Mr. Martin Maloney, who is one of the wealthiest men of this city, and prominent socially.

Mr. Maloney finally located the young couple in Europe and brought his daughter back home.

In the meantime the discovery was made that Miss Maloney had gone through a marriage ceremony with Arthur Herbert Osborn, of New York, who was then a student at Princeton University.

Only a Precaution.

All of this made a newspaper sensation when it became known, but the Maloney family maintained silence. It was known, however, that Mr. Maloney, who had been highly honored by Pope Leo XIII, who conferred upon him the title of knight, took up the cause of the annulment of the marriage both at home and at the archdiocese of the Catholic Church in this city. Finally, in the New York courts, annulment of the marriage was granted, on the ground that they had never lived together. Miss Maloney was a ward of the court, and her father, Mr. Osborn, together with her mother, and that she went through the ceremony as a precautionary measure to save herself from the attentions of titled foreigners who were regarded favorably by Miss Maloney's parents.

AUTOMOBILES FOR TAFT

House Disagrees with Senate Amendment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The desirability of purchasing automobiles for the White House was the subject of a debate in the House of Representatives to-day, when Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, called up the urgent necessity of providing automobiles for the President.

The Senate amendment, which provided for the purchase of automobiles for the President, was disagreed to and a conference asked. In reference to the wishes of President Taft, Mr. Tawney said that he had carried \$12,000 for automobiles, but the Senate had provided for the purchase of automobiles for the President, and he said that he was in favor of it.

"The incoming President," said Mr. Tawney with a significant smile, "desires to abandon the use of horses for reasons of health and convenience."

In a vigorous speech in support of the Senate amendment Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, supported his contention with the result that the opportunity of travel was given to himself.

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BREAKS DOWN AS SHE TELLS STORY

Mrs. Stirling Denounces Al-
legations of Misconduct
as "Dreadful Lies."

IN GREAT DISTRESS ON WITNESS STAND

Defendant Declares She Was
"Thrown at Head of Lord
Northland"—Denies That
She Ever Promised Con-
fession to Husband's
Attorney.

EDINBURGH, February 2.—The

stirring divorce case to-day entered upon the third week of its hearing. Two cases are involved—Mrs. Stirling against her husband, and that of Mrs. Stirling against her husband.

The wife figure of Mrs. Stirling still occupied the witness box to-day, and she continued to deny the allegations made by her husband's lawyers. She showed great distress, and on several occasions she broke down as she unfolded the story of her married life.

At one stage of to-day's proceedings the objectionable attitude of Douglas Stirling, her husband's brother, so irritated the witness that she broke out into a heated denunciation, and at the suggestion of the presiding judge, Douglas Stirling left the room.

Mrs. Stirling characterized as "dreadful lies" all the allegations of misconduct with Lord Northland, and she flatly denied that she had promised to give a confession to an attorney for Mr. Stirling, who talked with her after her return from America in August of last year.

"I never," she declared, "and the word 'confession' never was used."

Continuing, the witness said that the statement made by Mrs. Atherton last week that Mrs. Stirling had purchased a revolver and declared she would shoot Lord Northland unless he married her, was a fabrication. She admitted having purchased a pistol in September last, after she had left her husband, and said she was so thoroughly miserable that she contemplated taking her own life.

Mrs. Stirling concluded her evidence with a brief and impassioned assertion that there has been throughout a conspiracy to get rid of me by hook or by crook," she declared. "There is absolutely no foundation for the stories of impropriety with Lord Northland, and even if I had been guilty of one would or could have blamed me, for if ever a woman was thrown at a man's head I have been thrown at the head of Lord Northland."

In the course of the cross-examination Mrs. Stirling admitted driving and dining alone with Lord Northland. She admitted that she had been to her love of him, but largely out of pique aroused by the neglect of her husband.

DENIES THE CHARGE

Captain Says It Was Fatigue, Not Liquor, That Caused Trouble.

GIBRALTAR, February 2.—Captain Edward F. Quilrough, of the battleship Georgia, is under arrest on board his own vessel, and will be tried by court-martial on a charge preferred by Rear-Admiral Walworth, commanding the second division of the fleet, that he was under the influence of intoxicants at a reception given on shore a few days ago.

Quilrough, who is a member of the fleet, was relieved from duty by the rear-admiral after the reception, and the executive officer was placed in command of the second division of the fleet.

Admiral Sperry, after considering the report of the rear-admiral, decided to try the case by court-martial, and appointed the members of the court. The head of the court is Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder and Major Dion Williams, of the Marine Corps, judge advocate.

The court will meet on board one of the battleships to-morrow.

Captain Quilrough denies the charge. He says he was under the influence of fatigue, and not liquor, that caused the trouble.

He says that on the day of the reception he was very tired, and that he did not drink anything during the day, and partook sparingly of the wine served at the dinner.

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SAW NO IMPROPRIETY

Lynchburg Waiter and Bellhop Figure in Gouge Divorce Case.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Two more depositions taken on behalf of Howard Gould in the suit brought against him by his wife, Katherine Clemons Gould, for separation, were taken to-day.

They were those of James G. Clark, a bellhop, and Clarence Pullen, a waiter, employed at the hotel where the divorce case is being tried.

Both men testified that Farnum visited Mrs. Gould in her apartments at her request, Clark calling him the first time soon after Mrs. Gould's arrival. Pullen, the waiter, also called Mr. Farnum to Mrs. Gould's room, where the two had supper together.

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WORD "JAPANESE" GETS INTO BILL

Measure So Obnoxious to
Roosevelt Is Reported Fa-
vorably by Committee.

ANTI-ALIEN STRUGGLE WILL COME UP TO-DAY

In Diet of Japan Attitude of This
Government Is Denounced, Op-
position Leader Declaring It
Forced Signing of Recent
Treaty—Country's
Dignity Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 2.

Another chapter was added to-day to the anti-alien and anti-Japanese bills that will be a special order of business in the Assembly to-morrow.

Grove L. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably his measure specifying "Japanese" in the law segregating Mongolians and Indians in the public schools.

It was the attempt to inject into this word "Japanese" in the statute that caused President Roosevelt two weeks ago to ask Governor Gillett to stop anti-Japanese legislation.

In the Senate, the Committee on Exclusion of Immigration reported the recent message of Governor Gillett dealing with the subject of Japanese legislation. The report advises against the passage of any of the measures, declaring it to be the sense of the committee that such legislation would be unconstitutional. The report of the committee follows:

"We firmly believe that legislation of this nature is a menace to the welfare of our country. It is true that our population is composed of people from all nations of the globe. To single out any one particular nation would bring us into conflict with the Constitution of the United States and render us ridiculous in the eyes of the nation."

"That it is one to restrict Japanese immigration should come through the Federal government. This matter is not one in which our own interests alone are involved, but one in which the whole nation is interested."

Asked for Pacific Fleet.

CARSON, NEV., February 2.—The Assembly of the Nevada Legislature this afternoon accepted the anti-Japanese resolution directed to the California Legislature after it had been so amended that all reference to President Roosevelt had been eliminated. The resolution will go to the Senate to-morrow.

Assemblyman Dodge introduced a resolution to-day asking that a fleet of warships be maintained in Pacific waters, as "citizens of Asiatic countries, with whom we cannot mingle on terms conducive to our interests, are rapidly becoming a menace to our peace and prosperity."

"That was not my statement," said Mr. Aldrich. "I made a statement that the right was existing in the Government of the United States to restrict immigration."

Mr. Clay said he would allow the resolution to lie over so that he might speak upon it to-morrow.

Foreign Policy Attacked.

TOKIO, February 2.—Speaking before the lower house of the diet to-day, Foreign Minister Komura outlined the foreign policy of Japan in a carefully worded speech delivered before a full and attentive house. The opening sentence gave the keynote of the entire speech, when Count Komura said:

"The foreign policy of this empire should have as an object the maintenance of peace and the development of national resources."

The foreign minister's speech was received with applause by the government side of the house, but Count Hatoyama, an opposition member, immediately began a bitter and sensational attack on the foreign policy of the government. He said that Japan had no determined foreign policies, and that this was shown by her recent attitude toward the United States.

Japan Forced to Sign.

The speaker attacked particularly the recently concluded agreement between Japan and America, saying he believed the Japanese foreign policy was forced by the American government to sign the agreement in order to prevent competition by the Japanese on the Pacific coast. He declared that Japan's dignity had been injured, and he passionately urged the government to enforce the principle of equal opportunity, which alone could solve the question of the rights of Japanese in foreign countries.

He said that even the president of one country had entered Japan in the right to travel, a right which was theirs by treaty. Count Hatoyama's speech was greeted with continued cheering by the opposition.

PANAMA OBJECTS

Considers Itself Insulted by Remarks of Representative.

PANAMA, February 2.—The National Assembly has unanimously approved a resolution protesting against what is described as the slanderous assertions made by Representative Hays in the American Congress against President Obaldia, which assertions "deserve to be considered only because of the official character of the one who made them."

The resolution concludes as follows: "The Assembly publicly and solemnly protests against the insult to the chief executive of Panama, His Excellency, Domingo Obaldia, as implied in the parliament of a friendly nation."

A copy of the resolutions will be officially communicated to the government of the United States.

SPEED A SUICIDE

Grandmother of Poet Kears Takes Ill.

MENDHAM, N. J., February 2.—John Glimmer Speed, the author and journalist, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while in his bed at the Phoenix House here to-day. He left no explanation of his act. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Dudley Gray, of Morrisown. Mr. Speed was a grandnephew of Keats.

GIRL GETS REVENGE

Fires Into Courtroom, Kills One and Finally Wounds Two Men.

GAYSVILLE, TEX., February 2.—Using an automatic revolver, Miss Verna Ware, daughter of a prominent farmer of this county, fired into a crowded courtroom here to-day, continuing until her weapon was emptied, and as a result John Hanes, a merchant of Jonesboro, for whom the bullets were intended, is dead; two bystanders, James Smith and David Ross, are believed to be mortally wounded, and A. H. Wiley, Jr., also a disinterested party, is seriously wounded.

It was during the conclusion of the case on trial before the district court that the shooting occurred. Miss Ware, as complainant, and Hanes as defendant in an anteroom and the latter in the courtroom, were awaiting the calling of court. Approaching a window from which a view of the courtroom could be had, Miss Ware saw Hanes among the spectators, and before she could be restrained drew the revolver from the folds of her dress and opened fire.

Three of the bullets went through the window, and one of them struck Hanes in the back and arms, from which he died within an hour. Smith was hit in the head and Ross was wounded in the back and arm. Wiley received a bullet in his leg.

Miss Ware and her brother, Charles Ware, were arrested.